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KERENSKY SPLITS WITH WAR MINISTER AND GEN. KORNILOFF

Latter Insists On Shooting
As Essential To Disci-
pline In Army

'BLOOD AND FIRE!'

Premier Says Any Opposi-
tion Will Be Pitiless-
ly Repressed

WILL BE SUPREME

Promises Penalties To Re-
call Tsarism If Pa-
tience Exceeded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 26.—General Korniloff, in an interview, said that the safety of the army is dependent upon his disciplinary proposals and those betraying the country behind the front should be punished like traitors in the army.

General Savinkoff, the acting Minister of War, has resigned, owing to a military and political difference with M. Kerensky. It is stated that General Korniloff shares the views of General Savinkoff.

The Militia, who have been substituting the police since the Revolution, have resigned in a body, owing to their request for an increase of pay having been refused.

Korniloff Demands Severity

London, August 25.—It appears that the Russian Premier, M. Kerensky, disagrees with General Korniloff and General Savinkoff, who contend that it is impossible to introduce discipline into the army without severe measures like shooting. General Korniloff demands that the railways shall be placed under military control, in view of the immediate possibility of a general strike. General Korniloff is attending the Congress at Moscow to which the Ukraine has declared that it will send representatives.

(By wireless)—A Russian official communiqué on Friday reported: The Rumanians repulsed attacks made by the enemy, northward of Grozestchi and north-eastward of Soveja. The enemy occupied part of a trench in the direction of Buzeu, but a counter-attack drove them out.

A Russian official communiqué today reported:—Enemy offensives in the direction of Vladimir-Volynsk and also south-westward of the town of Sereth failed. We repulsed attacks in the direction of Kedzivashely and north-eastward of Soveja. We made further progress on the Caucasian front.

A German official communiqué on Friday stated:

"Our troops reached the River Aa and some places on the coast. We repulsed attacks near Soveja and in Sustia Valley."

All-Russia Conference

Moscow, August 26.—The All-Russia Conference opened yesterday, with a speech by M. Kerensky. The thoroughfares were thronged with people.

The Maximalists have protested against the conference and provoked a partial strike, with the result that many factories and the trams are idle and the restaurants and hotels are closed. The Mayor of Moscow, together with the Socialist revolutionaries and democrats, appealed to the workers and soldiers to maintain calm.

M. Kerensky, in a powerful speech, declared that any attempt to take advantage of the conference to attack the Provisional Government would be pitilessly repressed with blood and fire. He warned those thinking that the moment had arrived to overthrow the revolutionary power with bayonets that the boundless confidence of the people and millions of soldiers supported the Government, which believed in telling the truth to its enemies, within and without, as well as to its friends.

Period Of Mortal Danger

He impressed upon his hearers that the State was passing a period of mortal danger and he emphasised that patriotism demanded the concentration of effort against the enemy and the forgetting of domestic quarrels. Their

(Continued on Page 11)

French Capture Hill 304, Settling German Offensive; Pershing Watches Fighting

Total Of Prisoners Grows To 8,000; Battle-Front Now
Continuous Over 433 Miles; New British Success

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 26.—The official communiqué issued on Friday afternoon reported: We dashingly attacked, this morning, between Avo Court Wood and Mort Homme and went considerably beyond our objectives. We carried the formidable Hill 304 with a single rush and also Bois Cammard, the westward line of fortifications northward of the Hill and reached Forges Brook between Haucourt and Béthincourt.

The average depth of our advance was over two kilometers. We took more prisoners. A vigorous offensive eastward of the Esnes to Béthincourt road enabled us to widen our positions north of Mort Homme to a depth of about a kilometer.

French Before Béthincourt

The whole of Bois-des-Fosses and Bois de Béthincourt is in our hands and we have reached the southern outskirts of the village of Béthincourt. Our artillery caught and drove back with heavy losses a violent German counter-attack debouching from Bois-de-la-Wavre.

We took some prisoners, but have not yet counted them.

On the left bank of the Meuse, the artillery struggle temporarily assumed great violence north of Hill 304.

Besides their brilliant successes at Regnville and Samognieux, the French troops have completely repulsed all the German counter-attacks.

As was expected, the most furious German assaults were made on both flanks of the battle-front, Avocourt and Caurieres woods and on the positions won on Monday, but the enemy sustained tremendous losses, without regaining an inch of ground.

The great assault by the French at Verdun converts the entire western front into a practically continuous battle-front of 433 miles.

Beginning with the Anglo-French offensive in Flanders, the British offensive at Lens, the French attacks at St. Quentin, at Chemin-des-Dames, Moronvilliers and Verdun,

with the heavy artillery fighting in Lorraine and Alsace to the Swiss border, constitute the greatest and

(Continued on Page 2)

EXECUTIVE NAMED BY U.S. WAR RELIEF BODY

Contribution And Membership
Blanks To Be Sent All Amer-
icans in China

The advisory board of the newly formed American War Relief Association of China met yesterday afternoon for the election of an executive committee. This committee will largely direct the activities of the association, which aims to centralise all the war relief being done in China.

Those chosen for the committee are Dr. W. T. Findley, Mr. W. A. Nichols, Mr. Shengle, Mrs. Chautney P. Holcomb and Mrs. M. F. Perkins.

The heads of three important sub-committees for the work also were chosen. They are: women's department, Mrs. W. L. Merriman; financial, Mr. Frank J. Raven; membership, Mr. Nichols.

It was decided also to send out at once blanks to all Americans in China asking for contributions for war relief. The option will be given all contributors as to whether to give their amounts in a lump sum or in monthly remittances.

Mr. Wilson Assured Of Russia's Triumph

Encouraging Message Says He
Fully Appreciates Task Of
New Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 24.—In reply to M. Tereshchenko's Note of August 2, the United States Government has sent a message of encouragement, which says that President Wilson fully appreciates the task confronting the Provisional Government and does not doubt the final triumph of a regenerated Russia, founded on the principles of democracy.

ADMIRAL KNIGHT SEES CITY AFTER 42 YEARS

Came To Shanghai First As An
Ensign And Now As Com-
mander of Fleet

Admiral Knight of the Asiatic fleet set foot on Shanghai soil yesterday after an absence of forty-two years. The new Commander of the United States squadron in this part of the world was a young ensign on his last visit to the Settlement.

"Since that time," he said, "I have seen many changes in different parts of the world, but I think I have never seen such a change as I find in Shanghai. I am anxious to get ashore for a thorough visit through this wonderfully developed city."

The Admiral, accompanied by Consul-General Sammons, paid official calls upon General Lu Yung-hsian and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Sah Fu-mou in the morning and in the afternoon Mr. Sah went on board the Brooklyn, returning the call. General Lu is to visit the flagship today.

Several dinners and receptions have been already arranged in honor of Admiral Knight during his stay in Shanghai and others are being planned.

Tomorrow evening Consul-General Sammons is giving dinner to the Admiral and his staff at the Carlton. On Thursday afternoon from 1 until 7 o'clock there will be reception at the Columbia Country Club to which all Americans are invited. On Friday the naval men will be guests for dinner at the Carlton of representatives of all the American organisations.

It is now expected that the Brooklyn will be in port for about two weeks before proceeding north. The cruiser Galveston is still lying at Woosung, waiting for the transport Ajax which is to bring supplies for the flagship and gunboats, as well as 74 men needed to fill out the crews of the latter. It is probable that the Palos will move up river to Chungking as soon as she secures her complement of men and that the other gunboats will be moving out at intervals thereafter. The Brooklyn will return to Shanghai for a brief space following the Admiral's visit to Peking.

The Weather

Variable and moderate breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 87.0 and the minimum 72.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 94.0 and 73.4.

Joint American Army and Navy Aircraft Board



U.S. AIRCRAFT BOARD

The United States Joint Army and Navy Technical Aircraft Board. In the upper row (standing) they are, left to right: Captain E. S. Gorrel, U.S.A.; Assistant Naval Constructor J. C. Hunsaker, U.S.N.; Lieutenant

J. H. Towers, U.S.N.; and Captain V. E. Clark, U.S.A. Seated, left to right: Lieutenant-Commander A. K. Atkins, U.S.N., and Major B. D. Foulois, U.S.A. Major Foulois was the first military

aviator in the entire world and he has remained on active aviation duty almost continuously since the inception of flying. All of the others are experienced aviators and technical experts.

Cantonese in Favor Of Reuniting China Against the Enemy

Extraordinary Session Expected
To Support War; Closing
German Firms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Canton, August 25.—A certain officer of the Parliament, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said that the extraordinary session opening on the 26th is likely to favor war against the Central Powers.

German firms in Canton are being closed at the instance of the Cantonese authorities.

Leading non-political Cantonese are in favor of re-uniting China against the enemy and the preservation of Republicanism. Local opinion believes that the Young China Party is bound to succeed in the end, because it possesses modern knowledge and enthusiasm for reform, though its ideas are possibly too advanced for the present state of affairs.

BRITISH AND BELGIAN VICTORIES IN E. AFRICA

Strong German Force Invested
At Opeoeps; Tunduru, Sup-
ply-Center, Menaced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 25.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: In the Lindi area, we drove back the enemy eight miles. Belgian troops moving from Kilossa, in the northern area, have forced the enemy to retire to the south bank of the River Ruaha.

A considerable force of German troops at Opeoeps, 65 miles south-westward of Mahenge, is being closely invested by our columns. Our troops in the southern area are approaching Tunduru, an important enemy supply-center.

U.S. Yard Explosion Was Result of Plot

Mare Island Outrage Untraced
But Action Deliberate,
Is Verdict

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 25.—The report on the explosion which occurred at Mare Island Navy Yard, last month, in which five persons were killed and thirty injured, shows that it was not accidental, but the deliberate act of somebody unknown.

Decorate Petain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 25.—The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred on General Petain, in recognition of his successes at Verdun and in Belgium.

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MT. SANTO FALLS; ITALY NOW COUNTS 23,000 PRISONERS

'Impregnable' Position Tak-
en, Austrians In Full
Flight On Bainsizza

HUGE CASUALTIES

Great Battle Has Cost De-
feated Austrians 70,000
Men Altogether

ADMIT INFERIORITY

'En my Are Everywhere
Superior,' Says Official
Vienna Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 26.—An official communiqué on Friday reported: The battle along the Isonzo front continues. We carried some new positions and repulsed violent counter-attacks. Our prisoners now total 20,000 men and 500 officers, with 60 guns.

Our aeroplanes bombed the massed troops of the enemy and dropped fifteen tons of bombs on their communications. The enemy persists in their fruitless attempts in Trentino.

An official communiqué yesterday reported: Since yesterday, the tricolor flies from the summit of Monte Santo. Troops of the 2nd Army are pursuing the retiring enemy. On the Carso front, fighting continues at Caproni. We bombed Chiapovano Valley.

Take 23,000 Prisoners

An official communiqué summarises the action northward of Gorizia, since the 17th, as follows: The 2nd Army threw fourteen bridges across the Isonzo, crossed the river and attacked the Bainsizza Plateau, directing themselves towards the Jeleni to Venet front. They have broken through three lines of defences, eventually capturing Monte Santo and are now advancing towards the eastern border of Bainsizza Plateau, in pursuit of the enemy.

"Our captures now total 600 officers, 23,000 men, 75 guns, many horses, one aeroplane and other booty."

A semi-official communiqué says that the Austrians considered Monte Santo, with its network of trenches, tunnels and caverns, impregnable and its fall, in a moral sense, is very important, owing to the legendary sanctity of the mountain. The 12th Division, proclaimed by the Austrian High Command as the "Division of Iron," has been practically annihilated. Austrians Lose 70,000

Udine, August 26.—It is estimated that at least 70,000 Austrians have been killed, wounded or taken prisoners in the present battle. The capture of Monte Santo removes a constant menace to Gorizia. Further trenches on the eastern slope of Monte Santo, with a considerable number of prisoners and booty, have been captured.

Paris, August 26.—M. Marcel Hutin declares that, as the result of the capture of Monte Santo, the fall of Mont San Gabriele is ensured and the way will be open to a considerable advance between Canale and Tarnovo. No Slackening in Attack

London, August 26.—The Italian offensive is progressing all along the line. There is no slackening in their attacks.

Prisoners are still flowing in. The number given in the bulletins does not include those in hospital, which are numerous.

On the northern rim of Carso Plateau, which comprises a staircase of peaks and is one of the most important positions between Gorizia and the sea, the picked troops of the enemy are resisting furiously, but, nevertheless, are losing ground.

Italian war correspondents, in describing the monitors which are taking part in the battle of the Isonzo, state that they are monster vessels and their guns are the largest made. Their long range surprised the Austrians.

While the British pounded Mount Hermada, the Italians shelled the military works at Trieste. The Austrians feebly replied. The monitors were protected against attack by torpedo-boats and patrol-boats, which blocked the outlets of the har-

bors and prevented the enemy emerging.

Monitors Cheat Airmen

Enemy aeroplanes, under cover of the darkness, went up and bombed the spot where the monitors had last been seen, but they had previously shifted their position and the only result was the loss of an enemy aeroplane which was struck by shrapnel, its cargo of bombs exploding.

The position of the enemy daily grows more critical and the Austrians are withdrawing their heavy artillery to the rear, fearing lest it should be captured. The prisoners are still mounting up. The 10th, 45th and 77th regiments of the 24th enemy Division have been practically annihilated.

The capture of Monte Santo is very important. The mountain is one immense fortification, which has long resisted the progress of the Italians on the Isonzo front, north of Gorizia. It lies east of Vodice and its occupation gives the Italians the domination of the Austrian salient between Monte Santo and Canale.

Austrians Admit Inferiority

(By wireless).—An Austrian official communiqué reports: "We took up a new line on Bainsizza Plateau and shelled the enemy, who occupied our evacuated positions. Our prisoners now total 250 officers and 8,000 men.

British and French aviators are assisting the Italians. The enemy everywhere are superior. Since the 18th, we have shot down twelve aeroplanes and lost one."

French Capture

Hill 304,

(Continued from Page 1)

most extensive battle on the western front since the beginning of the war.

Mort Homme's Defences

Special correspondent of Le Petit Parisien, telegraphing from the region of Verdun, gives an account of his journey through the tunnels of Mort Homme, those underground passages so laboriously prepared by the Germans and which they counted on helping them to stem the advance.

"None but combatants had so far explored the deep shelters in which the enemy believed himself to be invulnerable. Soon we reached what was once the Germans' first line.

Nothing remains of their organisations; where there was once earth nothing now remains but shattered stones thrown up from the depths of that earth."

"We stumbled across enormous holes and our progress in the midst of this desolation became difficult. On the night from Sunday to Monday we saw our artillery in action. Now we realised the effects of its formidable work; it is even impossible to reconstitute in our mind's eye the picture of the enemy's defences, for they have been wiped out. The German corpses lying on the ground have been torn to pieces."

End to German Offensive

London, August 24.—Correspondents with the French army state that the operations begun on the 20th have now resulted in their possession of the whole line of assigned objectives and depriving the enemy of their last position for an offensive before Verdun.

In the recent fighting, the whole of three regiments of one enemy Division were killed or taken prisoners. The enemy's losses were not confined to their front line, for the French heavily shelled the unusually numerous reserves massed by the enemy, with the result that one German battalion lost two-thirds of its effectives, while, in another instance, they decimated a heavy counter-attack which was being prepared.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters telegraphs that the taking of Hill 304 completes the operation begun on the 20th. It is the last of the Boche strongholds marked down for capture. The value of the Hill lay chiefly in the menace it offered to the French positions on Mort Homme.

Newspaper correspondents state that the capture of Hill 304 was a brilliant operation. The history of the war holds no better week's work for the French, who are now established on the most advantageous positions of the Meuse Heights.

The battle has been notable for the French gun-fire and the use of poison-gas by the enemy. The Germans had seven divisions fighting in their front line, with five in support.

Two-thirds of the total prisoners

were taken on the left bank of the Meuse, while the longest advance was made on the right bank. This was due to the strength with which the front lines were held, contrary to the usual custom of the enemy.

Pershing Watches Fighting

General Pershing witnessed the assault on the 20th. The German 6th (Reserve) Division, facing Mort Homme, lost 2,500 prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wired yesterday that the capture of Hill 304, as a result of which the enemy have been deprived of practically their last effective observatory-point on the left bank of the Meuse, was effected within two hours of the commencement of the attack, although the French troops had to wade through marshes, often waist deep, amidst gas and high explosive shells.

The determination of the Germans to hold the line of heights captured on the 20th and 21st is made evident by the fact that the proportion of officers captured is almost fifty per cent higher than usual. The 7,600 prisoners taken in the two days included 261 officers, while the 11,600 prisoners taken on December 15th included only 208 officers.

The 6th Brandenburg Division was practically wiped out; 69 officers and 2,794 men out of its three regiments were taken prisoners, being well over one-third of its entire bayonet strength. Our prisoners include the whole divisional organisation, with cooks, cyclists and even a band, which was sent into the front line at Goose Hill as fighting men.

In order to prevent a recurrence of the wholesale surrenders which occurred on December 15, the German High Command circulated a fictitious account of the terrible sufferings of war-prisoners in France. Nevertheless, 8,000 Germans preferred captivity rather than endure the French fire any longer.

British Seize Trenches

London, August 26.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday: "There has been fierce fighting southward of Lens. We hold the German trenches north-westward of Green Crassier. The enemy's losses have been particularly heavy."

The Portuguese repulsed two raids, north-westward of La Bassée. The German artillery was active, north-eastward of Ypres.

Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: "Fresh enemy troops counter-attacked against our positions in the neighborhood of the Ypres to Menin road and their repeated assaults forced back our advanced posts. Fierce fighting in Inverness Copse and Glencorse Wood continues."

Our artillery dispersed concentrations in this area. The enemy's losses were heavy. We advanced slightly, south-eastward of St. Julian.

We drove down one German aeroplane and brought one down. Three of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday:

day: "We captured a length of German trench westward of Lens and an enemy post in the neighborhood of Lombartzyde, securing some prisoners and a machine-gun. Eastward of Epehy, the artillery is active."

Sir Douglas Haig reported in the evening: "Early this morning, the enemy heavily bombarded our positions south-eastward of Epehy and then attacked Gillemont Farm on both flanks. After sharp fighting, the enemy recaptured a portion of their trench north-eastward of the farm, but we are still in possession of the farm."

We drove off raiders north-eastward of Gouzeaucourt. We advanced our line slightly north-westward of Lens.

Shortlived German Success

Sir Douglas Haig reported today: "We drove out the enemy from a portion of the trench north-eastward of Gillemont Farm that they regained on Saturday morning, completely re-establishing our positions. A counter-attack made by the enemy failed."

The Portuguese repulsed raiders south-eastward of Laventie. The enemy's artillery has been active near Ypres and Lombartzyde.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: "We captured the enemy's positions on a front of over a mile, eastward of Hargicourt and penetrated for half-a-mile, carrying the strong points of Cologne Farm and Malakoff Farm, taking 236 prisoners. This morning the enemy attacked, using flamethrower, in the vicinity of the Ypres to Menin road and momentarily re-occupied the north-west corner of Inverness Copse. Our counter-attack restored the positions."

We slightly advanced south-eastward of St. Julian. The enemy re-captured a post south-westward of Lombartzyde.

We brought down three enemy aeroplanes and drove down four. Two of ours are missing.

German Bulletins

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué on Friday reported: "We re-captured some trenches southward of the Ypres to Menin road. We destroyed 21 tanks on Wednesday. We repulsed the Canadian troops attempting to enter Lens."

There has been an intense artillery action on both banks of the Meuse. We evacuated Hill 304. Our fire prevented the troops massing for an attack northward of Louvemont leaving their trenches.

A German official communiqué yesterday reported: "An attack made by the British astride the Ypres to Menin road pressed us back to the north-western fringe of Herentage Wood. We surprised and captured Gillemont Farm, southward of Vendeghe Wood. We completely repulsed a French attack on a front of three kilometers, southward of St. Quentin."

There has been increased fighting in the Verdun sector. French attacks at

Forges River and Hill 344 were unsuccessful.

A German official communiqué today reported: "The French gained initial successes near Beaumont. We subsequently drove them back."

A Ridiculous Claim

Reuter's correspondent, commenting upon the ridiculous German claim of the destruction of 21 tanks, indicates that only a fraction of this number were put out of action. He says: "The tanks have done uncommonly well during the past week, but are meeting with fresh opposition, namely tank-destroyers, which have been called anti-tank turrets. The success of these turrets might have been greater, but for the fact that the crews of many of them were unversed by the use of our advancing tanks and joined in the general stampede by scuttling back to their holes."

Reuter's correspondent wires today that the pivot of the fiercest fighting in Flanders at present is the crest of the high ground on either side of the Ypres to Menin road. "We want to get the whole of this and the Huns don't want us to have any of it. A ding-dong struggle continues."

"Sometimes we go forward, sometimes we are pressed back, but, each successive time this happens, the enemy's defences have been rendered less capable of maintaining their resistance. We have seen similar phases more than once since July 1, 1917 and they have always ended in the same way."

"A not dissimilar, although more clearly defined situation, exists around Lens. Last night, the Canadians, with another of their irresistible spurts, captured an important trench which curves around the center and western outskirts of the city."

"Another trench which runs east across the Arras road and down a considerable length of which they are able to look is reported to be full of enemy dead."

Canadians' Wonderful Heroism

The Canadians' success mentioned on the 23rd is described as an epic of heroism. They have been making assaults on the enemy continuously for ten days. By sheer courage, the troops from the Dominions have smashed through streets entangled with hedges of steel, houses alive with machine-guns, tunnels under the red-brick ruins, loopholed walls and enfilading machine-gun fire.

Many times every day counter-attacks have been delivered by swarms of enemy troops from these roads and six Divisions of Germans, including four Guards Divisions, have been shattered against them. The Canadians in places were outnumbered.

It is a tale of unimaginable ferocity, of "no surrender," of hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets and the butt-ends of rifles and of throwing back the bombs of the enemy when one's own were exhausted. Officers

and men have been captured.

Start Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people today and begin to get well and strong. Most dealers sell them; also obtainable, post free, one bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, from the

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

total of six days and nights without sleep.

When the Canadians advanced, the enemy, who were thrice as strong, advanced simultaneously and the forces clashed in "No Man's Land" between the enemy's and our own intensive barrages. On the left, they fought in the open till their ammunition had been spent and then continued with bayonets and the butt-ends of their rifles. Massed enemy re-inforcements came up with stick-bombs and, by repeated storming parties, gradually drove back the Canadians to their trench.

On the right, the Canadians came against fortress-houses armed with machine-guns. Some rushed as far as the walls, while others got beyond them and held out all day long till recalled. On the south, there was no withdrawal and the Canadian battalions forced their way to the southern entrance of Lens, which is now closed up.

This is the hardest fighting the Canadians have had. The Germans used 50 battalions and their losses are estimated at between 12,000 and 15,000.

BOMB GERMAN DUMPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 24.—The Admiralty announces: Yesterday morning, the Royal Naval Air Service dropped many tons of bombs on Middelkerke dump, Taversyde dump and Houtave aerodrome. All our machines returned safely.

NINE WOMEN OUT OF TEN.

It is an unfortunate fact that nine women out of every ten are victims of bloodlessness in one form or another. The girl in her teens, the wife and mother, the matron of middle-age—all know its miseries. To be anaemic means you are breathless after any slight exertion. You feel worn out and depressed all day. You turn against food and cannot digest what little you do eat. At night, if you do sleep, you are not refreshed, and when it is time to get up for the day's duties, if neglected, anaemia may lead to consumption.

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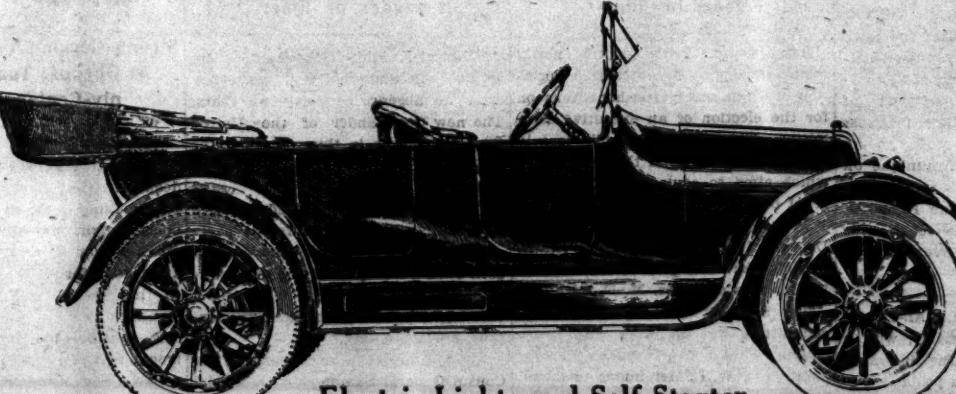
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AND

NEW YORK

MICHAELIS ENDEAVORS TO PLACATE REICHSTAG AND ALSACE-LORRAINE

Proposes Auxiliary Council Of
All Parties To Consult On
'Important Business'

NEW FEDERAL STATE

Has Assent Of Kaiser To Grant
Independence To Former
French Territory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 26.—The German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, announced in the Main Committee of the Reichstag the intention of the Government to form a small auxiliary council, representing the leading Parties, to consult confidentially with the Government upon important business. This measure, which was left extremely vague, is regarded as an endeavor to conciliate the members of the Reichstag, who are angry at the Chancellor's volte-face about peace and the reconstruction of the Government, with more bureaucrats, after large promises about the democratization of the Government and the inclusion of members of the Reichstag.

The latest telegrams from Berlin indicate that the German Government is gradually, if unwillingly, yielding to the pressure for enlarged powers for the Reichstag, as is made evident by the summoning of the leaders of the Reichstag to discuss various matters in addition to the Papal Peace Note. The statements made by Dr. Michaelis in this connection are extremely vague and it is uncertain to what extent the members of the Reichstag will be consulted.

Important conferences at German Headquarters have been attended by the Kaiser, the German Chancellor, Marshal von Hindenburg and Quarter-Master General von Ludendorff, after which Dr. Michaelis returned to Berlin. He will make another speech on Monday.

It has leaked out that one of Dr. Michaelis' methods to placate the Reichstag Committee was to give them an assurance that the introduction of the Prussian Suffrage Bill would not be delayed and that the draft of the Bill was being prepared in accordance with the Kaiser's promises. Dr. Michaelis added that his time was greatly occupied with questions relating to conditions of peace.

In the course of his speech, Dr. Michaelis announced that it was proposed to form a "free commission" consisting of seven members of the Reichstag and seven members of the Federal Council, under the Presidency of the Chancellor. The members of this free commission must not be regarded as members of either House.

The National Zeitung says that the German Chancellor, in the Reichstag recently, received eleven of the members representing Alsace-Lorraine, who submitted their wishes for transforming Alsace-Lorraine into a Federal State.

Dr. Michaelis has apparently succeeded for the moment in warding off

disaster, but there is no cessation of the attacks against him. A labor paper demands the inclusion of two Socialists in the Cabinet.

The German Socialist paper Vorwärts states that seven members of the Reichstag, namely, two Socialists, two members of the Center and one each of three smaller Parties, will participate in the discussion of Germany's reply to the Papal Peace Note.

The Wieser Zeitung says that Dr. Michaelis has returned from headquarters "requisitely authorised" and also with the assent of the Crown to transform Alsace-Lorraine into an independent Federal State. This paper says that the majority of the members of the Reichstag have openly declared that they consider the parliamentarisation of the Government of the country quite a different thing from the proposed commission.

The Cologne Gazette says that the Socialists and the Central Parties will each have two members and the National Liberals, Conservatives and Progressives one member each on the free commission.

EULOGY OF CANADIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, August 24.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a message of congratulation to General Currie on the complete and important success achieved by the Canadian troops under his command, says that the Canadians, on the 15th, totally defeated four Divisions of German troops, whose losses are reliably estimated to exceed double the losses of the Canadians. The skill, bravery and determination shown in the attack and the maintaining of the positions won against repeated heavy counter-attacks were in all respects admirable.

Music For Today

Two performances by the Public Band will be given today, the programs being as follows:

(a) in the Public Garden at 5.30 p.m.
1.—March "Clear the Way" ... Douglas.
2.—Overture "The Caliph of Bagdad" ... Boieldieu.

3.—Waltz "San Sebastian" ... Dodwell.
4.—Selection "Princess Ida" ... Sullivan.

5.—Song "Roses" ... Adams.

6.—Selection "Carmen" ... Bizet.

(b) in the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 9 p.m.
1.—March "La Reine du Saba" ... Gounod.

2.—Overture "Fra Diavolo" ... Aubert.

3.—Waltz "Pluie d'Or" ... Waldteufel.

4.—Selection "The Belle of New York" ... Kerker.

5.—Song "La Serenata" ... Braga.

6.—(a) "Ronde Lontaine" ... Gillet.

(b)—One Step "The Policeman's Holiday" ... Ewing.

7.—Waltz "Eton Boating Song" ... Kaps.

8.—Selection "Le Toreador" ... Adams.

A. de Kryger,

Conductor-In-Charge.

GIVE MORE EVIDENCE OF NEW FRIGHTFULNESS

Persistency Of Attacks Leaves
No Question Of Intentional
Attacks On Hospitals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 25.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters says that attacks on the British and French military hospitals are so frequent and deliberate that there is no question but that the Germans are practising a new form of frightfulness.

For instance, a hospital within range of the German guns was shelled so persistently that shelter-trenches had to be dug around it. Three women nurses were killed and five wounded at this hospital and, altogether, 43 persons—nurses and orderlies—have been killed and 55 injured in the four hospitals attacked.

Mme. de Baye, the matron in charge of a hospital, who, with great bravery, superintended the removal of the sick and wounded to shelter-trenches, herself remaining in the open under fire, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, a unique distinction for a woman, and four nurses have been given the Croix de Guerre.

SILVER STILL RISING ON SCANTY SUPPLIES

Demand Is Not Substantial,
While Eastern Business Is
At Standstill

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 25.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report says that the price has risen, owing to supplies being very scanty, although the demand is not substantial. Eastern business is at a standstill and buying has been chiefly for the trade here and abroad. Shanghai exchange is 4/3%, but business has been done at 4/4.

Very large shipments are being made from San Francisco for the Raj, probably the bulk of this being silver purchased previously. The Indian Treasury's holdings of gold and silver continue to increase.

There is reason to believe that the totals of this holding do not include large amounts of gold which have been received in India from Japan.

SOLDIERS DROWNED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 25.—Eight soldiers were drowned during a bathing parade at Blyth, yesterday. There were a number of thrilling rescues.

COTTON RESTRICTION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 24.—The operation of the cotton output restriction scheme has been postponed till September 10.

Long List To Open New British Orders

Prominent Trade Unionists Fig-
ure As Members Of Order
Of The Empire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 25.—Long lists of the first recipients of the Order of Companions of Honor and the various classes of the Order of the British Empire have been issued today. The men and women chosen for distinction are drawn from every walk of life, whose services during the war have won particular notice.

One class of the Order of the British Empire consists of a medal awarded for services by men and women engaged in manual and other war work, for acts of great courage, self-sacrifice, high example, initiative, perseverance, skill, resource and invention. An announcement foreshadows that recommendations by fellow-workers for worthy recipients will be considered.

The Order of Companion of Honor

is conferred on seventeen persons of both sexes, headed by Lieut.-General Smuts. The five Dames of the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire are headed by Queen Mary. The thirteen Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire include H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. There are five Dames Commander, a seventy-year-old munition-maker.

forty-three Knights Commander and seventy-nine Commanders, including Mr. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions and Mr. Havelock Wilson, seventy officers of the Order, who include a number of trade union officials, fifty-three members and fifty-two medalists, including

ADMIT ZEPPELIN LOST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 24.—A German official communiqué admits the loss of the Zeppelin cabled on the 21st. Referring to the Zeppelin raid cabled on the 22nd, the communiqué claims that the airships effectively pelted Hull and Lincoln.

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comes from Virginia and no
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"THREE CASTLES."
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(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

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The 9 of April 1585 he departed from Plimouth with 7 sail "carrying with him Raleigh's first colony to Virginia. But his name rests upon his exploits against the Spaniards and upon the fight of the one and the fifty-three. Gallant Sir Richard! Yours was a life to inspire achievement be the thing big or be it small! And a "Three Castles" Cigarette has in it a very long line of endeavour in the cultivation of Tobacco & moreover represents the highest achievement in the manufacture of Virginia Cigarettes.



HEAR CROWN PRINCE DICTATES AT BERLIN

Militarists Under His Leadership Have Gained Full Control

KAISER'S PRESTIGE WANES

Indications Of His Ultimate Retirement Seen In Latest Developments

Washington, July 16.—Despatches received in Washington from official and semi-official sources concerning the situation in Germany seem to leave no room for doubt that the Crown Prince has attained an ascendancy in the Imperial councils which means a curtailment of the prestige and authority of Emperor William and indicates his ultimate retirement. Leaders of the Militarist Party under Field Marshal Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, who recognise the Crown Prince as the Imperial family's representative of their policies appear to have gained complete control of the Government, and it is believed that this faction dictated the appointment of Dr. George Michaelis as Imperial Chancellor to succeed von Bethmann Hollweg.

The preliminary reforms agreed to by the Emperor and the Crown Council are couched in such uncertain terms that they are regarded as meaning nothing or as requiring a suspension of judgment as to their scope and effect. But the internal situation affected by the reputed granting of these reforms decreases in interest beside the retirement of Bethmann Hollweg and the victory of the group that has advocated the policy of frightfulness.

Although high officials of the Washington Government continue to put out the view that there is no ground for optimism on the part of the Allies in what has happened in Germany, in some quarters where opinion is usually sound the feeling prevails that a continuation of the ruthless military program is contrary to the spirit of the demand in the Reichstag for a new deal and will arouse sentiment that will vent itself in a new political crisis. That many of the German people are as sick of the war as their Austrian neighbors is well understood here.

As to the effect of the change of Government at Berlin on the attitude of Austria-Hungary, officials are inclined to believe that the Vienna Government is so thoroughly under the domination of Germany that the strong desire of the Austro-Hungarian Emperor and people to make an earnest bid for peace will not be manifested while Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and the Crown Prince are in control of affairs. The State Department has information that General von Falkenhayn, who was succeeded by Hindenburg as Chief of the German Military Staff, is in command of the Austrian campaign on the Italian front and that throughout the Austrian governmental establishment German officials, nominally occupying junior positions, are in real control. For this reason officials here do not believe that Emperor Charles will dare to make any effort for peace that is not sanctioned by Germany.

Crown Prince As Dictator

The most direct and what appears to be the most authentic news of the German political situation comes in a semi-official despatch received in Washington from Rome today. This says that Italy will not enter into any negotiations whatever with the re-organised German Government. This despatch throws new light on the intervention of the Crown Prince in the political crisis. It indicates that the will of the Crown Prince is beginning to prevail over the powerful influence of Emperor William. The despatch reads:

"A transference of power from the Emperor to the Crown Prince appears to be in course. This does not mean that the Emperor will abdicate, but that the war party in Germany is now more powerful than ever. The Crown Prince was the chief proponent of the Pan-German Agrarians, who were principally responsible for the war. With the influence of this party in the ascendant, there is no hope for the democratisation of Germany. It is expected, on the contrary, that an even more militaristic and autocratic rule than that which heretofore has obtained in Germany will prevail."

"There is no likelihood that under the influence of the Crown Prince the German people will be allowed to express their own convictions and opinions. The war will go on with the German idea of annexations and indemnities prevailing."

"The peace move, of which so much has been said lately, is an enormous German fraud by which the allied countries will not be deceived. The German political crisis was created to impress the

outside world. It is time that all belligerents were warned that the Allies will not accept any proposal of peace unless it is in accordance with the principles declared over and over again by the allied Governments."

"The selection of the new Imperial German Chancellor shows very plainly what the course of German politics is going to be. Italy is determined more than ever not to enter into any negotiations with the re-organised German Government."

Hungary's Outlook Changing

In well informed official circles here it was said that Emperor Charles was alive to the situation in Hungary, where there is a growing separatist movement, and in Bohemia, where the Czechs are sullen and threaten trouble for the empire. Hungary is beginning to feel that Russia, which has undergone a revolution that put liberal minded men in control of her foreign policies, is no longer the menace which made the war popular in Hungary when Russia was imperial.

German and Austrian peace aims are not alike, it was explained, in that Austria now would be content with a peace which guaranteed her the integrity of her territories, having renounced conquest and indemnity. Austria has sought to induce Germany to proclaim war aims, but in this has been wholly unsuccessful.

Intelligence reaching Washington indicates that Germany has treated Austria with little consideration, but has not driven the Vienna Government to a consideration of a separate peace. Berlin's overbearing attitude, however, has irritated Austrians of every degree, and an interesting situation has been created, which it is predicted will require the application of Germany's resources to prevent embarrassment to her.

GUARD EGYPT'S COAST AGAINST UNDESIRABLES

No Authorized Person Allowed Out At Night; Big Reward For Evil-doers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 24.—General Sir Edmund Allenby has issued a proclamation, stating that nobody is allowed on the north coast of Egypt during the night, except for a lawful purpose. A substantial reward is offered for information leading to the arrest of carriers of seditious literature, smugglers of arms and ammunition and spies.

FIVE BRITISH ARMIES AWAITED OFFENSIVE

Correspondent Found Men In High Spirits, With Munitions In Abundance

TROOPS WELL TRAINED

Officers And Men Felt Sure Of Themselves, Due To Recent Victories

By Charles H. Grasty

General Headquarters in France, July 16, (Delayed).—The British front has been particularly interesting for the last few days, both because of the presence here of the King and Queen and the general expectation of another offensive.

The contrast between present conditions and those prevailing when I visited the front last February is striking. The British were then fighting doggedly in the worst conditions imaginable, whereas now the weather is favorable and all other conditions make for optimism. The effect of big movements such as America's rounding into form, the internal eruption in Germany, and Russia's return to hostilities are felt in every trench and dugout, but the soldier's deepest sensibilities are touched by what is concrete and nearest him. The wallop of Fritz at Messines was not militarily important, but humanly it was most encouraging and must be rated above larger things in its effect on the morale of the army. Officers and men are beginning to feel sure of themselves as a fighting body. Such incidents as that at Nieuport prevent any stopping over.

There was appropriateness in their final examination by the Sovereign at what may fairly be reckoned the very top of their form and on the eve of maximum of effort. I have followed a day or two behind at many points visited by the Royal party and the interest which they aroused was so extraordinary that much of the show was still going on, and I saw activities that would otherwise have gone back underground and into camouflage.

The impression of British strength gained from a few days at the front under these circumstances is simply overwhelming. Every one knows the larger units England has on her line in France. There are five armies on the fighting lines, highly organised and perfectly supplied and supported. Adequate factories at home for shells and guns co-ordinate with a transport system that the enemy has never been able seriously to interfere with. There is absolutely no limit to artillery, with guns, machine guns, ammunition and auto transport. There are more and more tanks, with better knowledge of their use, and picked and trained men courting almost certain death to serve them, and finally there is a great and rapidly growing airplane service including photo-

planes, destined with American help, to deliver what may prove the last fatal hammer strokes from the air. That good food, clothing and medical attention are part of such a tremendous organisation goes without saying. These things count of a great war, but the most vivid impression made on me was by the huge numbers of trained young soldiers composing the fine armies. They constitute the most formidable aggregation of impudent, unconquerable youth ever assembled.

But while youthful qualities are so necessary and attractive, and must be available at the front, the war has settled down into business, with planning and organisation elaborated to the finest point. I have had an opportunity of talking with several army commanders whose manners and mental processes resemble those of captains of industry rather than the old-fashioned military type. They maintain headquarters far enough behind the line to be free from casual excitements, and their aloofness enables them always to bring to bear cool judgment in a crisis and collate experience in terms of science and philosophy. In this war things have been worked out rather than thought out, and every week brings changes of theory and practice. The improvement that has entered into both the material and moral side—and that is striking as compared with five months ago—is a greater economy of life. Nothing is more demoralising to courage than the useless wastage of men and nothing accomplished by the reduction of war to a cold science has done more to steady the British than the curbing of recklessness and the conserving of men.

The development of the barrage and other forms of artillery fire with the accessories of air observation and photography has greatly reduced the high cost of an offensive. The percentage of casualties is now lower than on the defensive, and as the offensive hereafter inevitably must lie with the Allies' arms this established

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The symptoms of the disease in the first stages are not easily recognised by the victim, but in the secondary and subsequent stages it is easy for the sufferer to recognise the symptoms.

Such signs of the disease are inflamed gums, at times sensitive and sore, though not always so, and bleeding easily when tooth pick or tooth brush is used.

Put a pocket form, likely along the edges of the tonsils on the sides of the teeth next of the tongue, from which white or yellowish pus may be forced by pressure of the fingers against the gums.

Later the gums shrivel up and recede from the teeth. Once the disease finds lodgment in the mouth it steadily increases and spreads from tooth to tooth unless stopped by careful treatment by a Dentist who understands the subject.

Now Dear Reader: If you have found anything curious about your own teeth and do not know the cause don't delay but call on me at once and let me diagnose the fault and if necessary assist you to a cure.

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CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians and pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of *Dr. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything so filled the place." *WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.*

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take and have obtained excellent results from its use." *S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.*

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many cases, and consider it the best laxative that I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children." *J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.*

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BROOKLYN AND SHANGHAI
PLAY BALL AGAIN TODAY

'Dynamite' vs. Tinkham, Says
The Schedule For This
Afternoon's Clash

The fans will have another chance to see the Brooklyn ball players in action this afternoon when they hook up with Shanghai at 4:30 and if Sunday's exhibition was any indication it will be a close argument.

According to the advance dope "Dynamite" Hilton, already well-known to the followers and said to have more smoke than ever, will be the sailor hurler. Tinkham is slated to work again for the landsmen. The tall twirler, barring one bad inning, pitched good ball against the navy slingers Sunday and with that experience back of him is likely to pull out ahead today. The locals will be further strengthened today by the presence of Gene Turner in the lineup.

The advent of the Brooklyn nine has infused a new spirit into the local followers of the game and there is a lively expression of delight over the prospect of a couple of weeks' of pastime with the flagship stars. The game Sunday was by all odds the best seen here this season and though the crowd was not as large as the opening of the contest, probably due to the short notice on which it was arranged, the stands and grounds had taken on a holiday aspect before many innings had passed.

Not an error marred the play and the runs that came across were all legitimate. Both "Rose" and Tinkham were nickel for an equal number of safeties but the sailors managed to score five of their hits behind the four immobile ones that the batsmen of runs. Bills scored both of Shanghai's tallies and did the largest individual damage to the famous Rosenberger slants, getting three hits in four trips to the plate. Wilhoit came through with the necessary single to bring in each run.

Besides "Rose," Shanghai welcomed four other players in the persons of Sellers, Heubel, McGrath, Hause and Brenner. It is expected that the cruiser Galveston, now at Woosung, will be in a day or so with some more ball players, giving opportunity for more games.

Tennis

S. C. C. Defeats Japanese
The S.C.C. on Sunday played the Japanese Club and won all five sets. The scores were:

Capt. Barrett and E. G. Norman beat Toyoyumi and Takagi, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.

L. R. Wheen and G. R. Clark beat Hayashi and Ohne, 6-0, 6-2, 11-9.

A. Moore and E. Carpenter beat Shimizu and Okano, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

C. Knight and H. Webb beat Shibayama and Matsunaga, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1.

R. M. Saker and W. C. G. Clifford beat Yendo and Kai, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

S. M. Police v. Public School O. B.C.

This match, played yesterday afternoon on the Police ground was won by the old boys by 37 games.

M. O. Springfield and T. Foley lost to H. Stellingwerff and A. V. White, 3-6, 3-6, 6-6.

R. Yorke and J. Adams lost to J. P. Hawes and V. O. R. medios, 3-6, 6-4, 1-6.

H. Jefferson and R. W. Yorke beat J. Stellingwerff and J. Harvey, 6-6, 6-4.

J. Sullivan and R. Ockwell lost to J. Turner and C. E. Ollerdeissen, 1-6, 6-6, 1-6.

F. Bridge and C. Higgs beat C. Madar and F. Madar, 6-4, 2-6, 6-1.

S. P. S. Old boys, 78 games.

Poole R. Club, 41 games.

S. J. G. C. Beats Wayside

The tennis section of the Junior Golf Club on Saturday defeated the Wayside Tennis Club by three sets to two, the scores being:

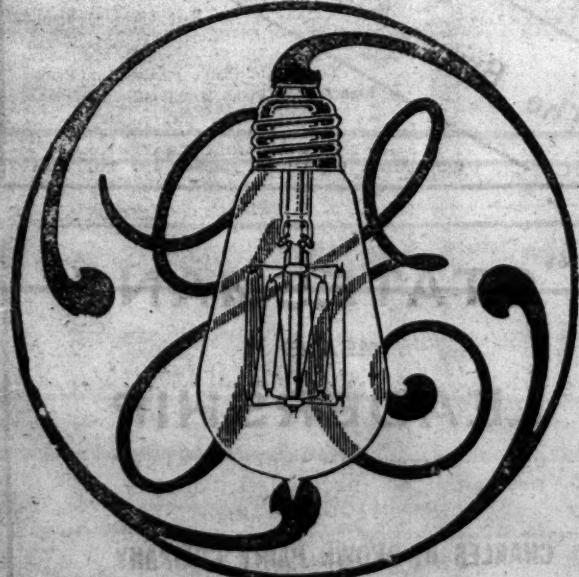
J. F. W. Milne and P. Isherwood beat R. W. T. Bissett and P. B. Critchley, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

C. J. Hull and S. L. Clark beat Geo. S. Anderson and G. B. Stormes, 3-6, 6-0, 7-5.

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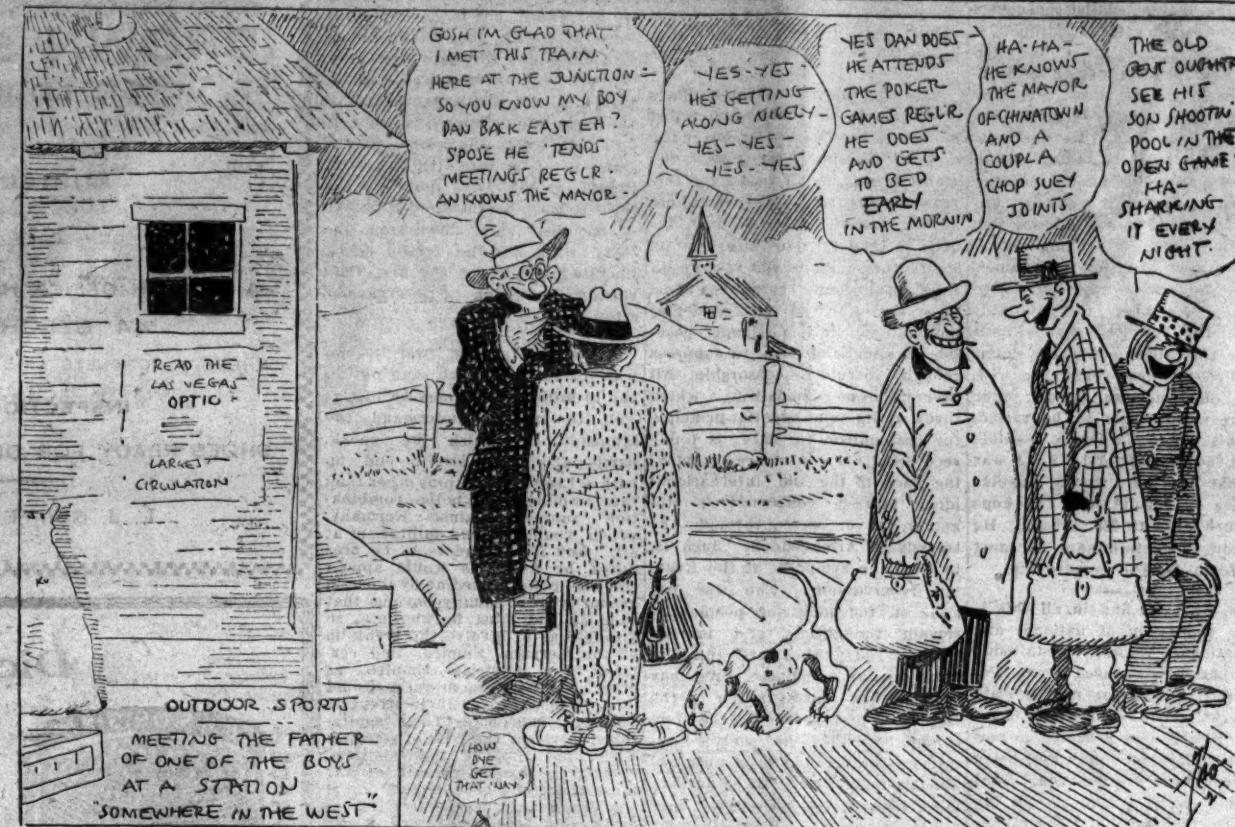
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Outdoor Sports

By Tad



lost to A. Cheetham and G. Hooper, 2-6, 6-1, 3-6.

W. H. Train and J. S. Chisholm lost to W. Brunning and C. Richards, 4-6, 2-6, 5-7.

F. E. Hodges and H. MacFarlane beat J. A. Anderson and J. Birnie, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4.

Big League Baseball

Standing Aug. 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	63	37	.630
Boston	59	38	.608
Cleveland	55	48	.584
New York	51	45	.531
Detroit	52	48	.520
Washington	42	57	.424
St. Louis	38	63	.376
Philadelphia	35	59	.372

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	60	29	.674
Philadelphia	48	40	.545
St. Louis	51	46	.526
Cincinnati	54	50	.519
Brooklyn	47	46	.505
Chicago	50	50	.500
Boston	40	53	.430
Pittsburg	30	66	.313

Yachting

The Shanghai Yacht Club have an "at home" at Woosung next Sunday for the benefit of the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund.

A series of sailing matches will be held for yachts and sailing sampans and there will be a review of the fleet by Commodore Byrne. A special train will leave Shanghai at 9:30 a.m. and will return in the evening, departing from Woosung Ports at 6:30 p.m. There will be tiffin at the Forts Hotel and a number of distinguished guests have been invited. All members of the Club are requested to be present and to bring their friends.

Mesquita Day Events

The anniversary of Mesquita Day was fittingly celebrated by the Portuguese Volunteers Sunday at a tiffin at the Rifle Range, followed by the company shoot. Over 50 volunteers were present.

Consul-General C. J. d' Oliveira and Vice-Consul A. M. da Silva were guests at the tiffin, and the former, in the course of a protracted talk recalled the deeds of the hero, Colonel Mesquita of Macao, whose anniversary was being celebrated, and also reminded the volunteers of the feats and sacrifices of their brothers in arms now at the front, whose sacrifices he encouraged them to emulate.

The Competition for the Mesquita Prize was held in the afternoon. The results follow:

Practices 4 and 8. Bisley 200 yards

1st—Sergt. J. Canavarro

Points 45 + 20% = 54

2nd—Pte. F. Gutierrez

Points 39 + 30% = 50.70

Special August Competition

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B Class winner:

Sgt. M. Letago 45 - 12% = 39.50

C Class winner:

Sgt. J. Camavarro 36 - 4% = 43.20

D Class winner:

Pte. F. Gutierrez 39 - 12% = 34.32

News Brevities

one adopted son. He had been in the Customs service for five years, and was very popular both among Chinese and foreign members of the Customs administration. He was advisor on foreign affairs to the viceroy of Liangkiang before he joined the present office. The appointment of his successor has not yet been made public by the Peking authorities, but it is understood that Ting Shih-yuan, who recently came to Shanghai in connection with the declaration of war, is the most likely to be chosen for the present.

Mr. H. Phillips, British Consul, left for a holiday in Japan yesterday.

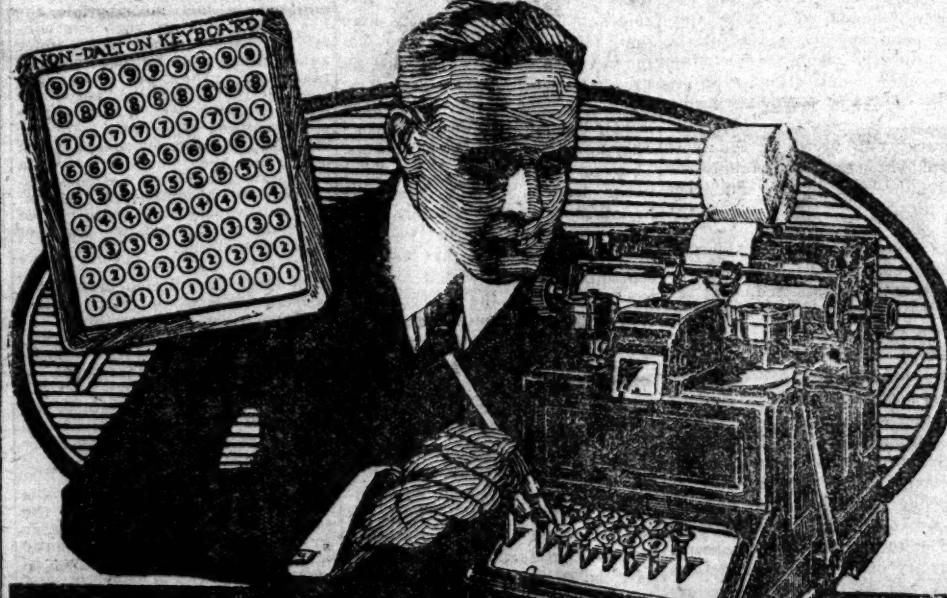
The breakdown of the bridge near Hsichow, in Honan, resulted in traffic on the Peking-Hankow line being held up.

TO AVOID DYSENTERY

and Diarrhoea during the summer months a gentle laxative should be used whenever necessary to keep the system clean.

PINKETTES

Mr. Sze Ping-hsi, superintendent of the Shanghai Maritime Customs, passed away Saturday following a brief illness. Two days previous to his expiration, he became paralysed. He is survived by six daughters and



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WEATHER

Variable and moderate breezes in our
regions. Signs of a depression de-
veloping on the Pacific in the
vicinity of the Mariana.

BIRTH

BROCKMAN: Born to Mr. and Mrs.
Whitefield W. Brockman, a daughter,
August 22, 1917, at Kuling.

1908.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 28, 1917

Russia And The War

DISCUSSION of the war, its objects, its probable end and the after problems, daily takes wider range. In no recent article is this illustrated so well as in the one by Mr. Austin Harrison, editor of THE ENGLISH REVIEW, which is published in the July number of that periodical. Mr. Harrison captions his article "A New Language." It is well worth most thoughtful consideration. We give it herewith practically in full:

A NEW thing has emerged from the Russian Revolution—class internationalism or the Social Democratic State; both military and economically it is the overwhelming issue of the hour. When the Tsar was overthrown, we thought that what had happened was merely a coup d'état carried out for a military purpose, and that Russia under a Bourgeois or Capitalistic regime would become a far stronger Ally in the field and would fight with renewed intensity. It ought to be insisted upon that this was nothing more than the opinion of ignorance, and that only people who were ignorant of Russian conditions and of the Russians could have so miscalculated; and it is very important that we should realise how calamitously ill-informed the gentlemen are who lead us, if, that is, we are to avoid falling into greater mistakes which may prove decisive not only as regards the war but as regards the future.

The military default of Russia this Spring has affected all our operations. For what we find is at once a new European statement and a new language. From the diplomacy of Courts, Russia has passed overnight to the phraseology of Marx, skipping the intervening language of the Bourgeois, and we do not understand. In England we abominate theory. Socialism has never obtained any constructive acceptance; many of us here simply do not understand the words of the Russian Soldiers' and Workers' Committee speaking as the actual Government of Russia in the name of International Socialism. Our delegates find it difficult to effect contact with these men whom we style "visionaries, dreamers, idealists, or anarchists," because to us Capital seems the basis of society, and those who do not worship at its shrine must indeed be stricken with the madness of the moon.

This want of imagination constitutes at this hour a grave danger. It is precisely our attitude towards Ireland, where also we utterly fail to see that Home Rule is an Irish sentiment for which a Celt will lay down his life, and that no matter how prosperous Belfast may be or how poor the bog of Ireland. But the Russian problem is not one we can afford to be ignorant about; it is the problem of the war; it may become the problem of Europe after the war.

That problem is the first realisation in history of the Social Democratic State, which has called upon the masses of Europe to rally to the call of Internationalism. It is no good balking this thing: it exists. To attempt coercion, to attempt interference in Russia, would be a hideous mistake, and might lead to much bloodshed and disaster. The truth, so far as we can know it, is simply this. The Soldiers' and Workers' are the de facto power in Russia, and so long as that condition obtains Russia must be left to work out her own salvation. No man would attempt to prophesy at this juncture. The strangest events may happen. There may be a Bourgeois-Capitalist counter-revolution; the Provisional Government may be able to persuade the workers and soldiers to renew the battle, or anarchy may result; Russia may be in for a series of inner revolutions; for a great struggle for power between Labor and Capital; finally,

Russia may go out of the war. It would be idle to attempt a forecast. All that we can say is that at this vitally important moment in the military situation Russia has been absorbed with her own inner fire, and that the prospects of a Russian strategic or intense offensive this summer may be regarded as highly problematic. The disorganisation has entered deep. The Army itself is in power and the Army is Socialist. That is the outstanding factor. What these men are thinking of can be clearly seen from the Note addressed by the Executive Committee of Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates of Petrograd in reply to the joint letter of Mr. Henderson, M. Thomas, and M. Vandervelde.

The Russian Revolution has placed before all countries with extraordinary acuteness the urgent need of concluding peace. The Russian Revolution has indicated to nations the way of realising this problem, notably the union of all the working classes to combat all the attempts of Imperialism to prolong the war in the interest of the well-to-do classes. The working classes of all countries can easily come to a speedy and solid agreement, but only if they are inspired with their own interests and remove the aspirations of Imperialists and militarists.

Having recognised the right of nations to dispose of their destiny, the members of the Conference will come to an understanding without difficulty regarding the future of Alsace-Lorraine. Moreover, the working classes, relieved of the mutual distrust which Imperialists have sown, will agree as to the amount of granting compensation, and the amount of such compensation, to the countries devastated by the war, like Belgium, Poland, Galicia, and Servia, but it goes without saying that such compensation must have nothing in common with the contribution which is imposed on a conquered country.

As for your statement that it is impossible for you to break the sacred union, this statement is evidently based on a misunderstanding, for the Council of Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates claim from no party as a preliminary condition the renunciation of the policy already pursued by it. The Council of Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates expects of the Conference of Socialists of belligerent and neutral countries the creation of an International which would permit all the working classes of the whole world to struggle in concert for the general peace and to break the bonds which unite by force to Governments and classes imbued with Imperialist tendencies, which prevent peace.

The Council of Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates also considers it futile for parties to make it an absolute condition of their taking part in the Conference that the preliminary consent of other parties shall be obtained to any obligatory decisions, for that would give rise in the imagination to irreconcilable contradictions on questions the amicable discussion of which might lead to a solution acceptable by both parties.

As for your desire to obtain previous complete agreement between the Allied Socialists, the way in which we put the problem renders futile any such understanding. We consider that the Conference can only succeed if Socialists consider themselves, not representatives of the two belligerent parties, but representatives of a single movement of the working classes towards the common aim of general peace.

That is a new language in diplomacy. The Council speaks in the name of Socialists to Socialists and repudiates Imperialist or Capitalist interests. Notable in its premises that the working classes of all countries could "easily come to a speedy and solid agreement, but only if they are inspired with their own interests and remove the aspirations of Imperialists and militarists." This is logical. It is a new attestation of reason of State. It may yet be the coping-stone of a New Europe.

I think we shall make a terrible mistake—perhaps the determinative mistake of the war—if we affect to ignore this Socialist statement of New Russia, or seek, through ignorance, to force an issue. With few exceptions our Press has entirely misread the Russian Revolution and misrepresented it. From our public men one no longer expects light or leading, but certainly Lord Milner knew nothing about its meaning and potentialities when he left Russia and is the last man to be entrusted with negotiations with Socialists. But the awakening sense of Democracy has the right to know these things, and what it must now come to decision about is the situation caused by a Socialist

ally condemning Capitalism in the name of Internationalism, itself appealing to the Socialist conscience of fighting and neutral Europe.

On May 19 there was an interesting article in the New Republic which showed pretty clearly that America was alive to the new situation; it is worth our attention. It warned the Allies against flouting Russian policy; it stated unreservedly that unless Russia was prevented from "drifting out," a military decision "becomes impossible except on one condition." Needless to say this condition is America. But without Russia the Allies could not count on a decision next year, even with a million American troops; four million would have to be raised, and this would hardly be possible before the summer of 1919. A war of that nature would involve America in revolution. The hope therefore lay with Mr. Wilson, who was now the determinant, he must henceforth be the constructor.

Now what we find in all this is a new expression of national and international values, crystallising into that much-abused term, Democracy. If the war may be said to have reached its penultimate stage, it has also assumed a new characteristic which may well bring this struggle to a conclusion. That motive force is Socialism and the effects of the Socialist Russian Revolution upon all the peoples engaged. It may be described as a great hope or a great danger, according to opinion. If any such ideal condition as a League of Peace founded on the consent of international brotherhood is to be established—and such would seem to be the avowed aim of Mr. Wilson—it is clear to all thinking people that a common Democracy can alone bring such a consummation to pass, a European Democracy which was in possession of power, and thought internationally. For the other way of arriving at the millennium through a European Court of Control today seems more and more difficult. It postulates a community of interest which at this hour of madness and hate appears almost chimeric, and certainly if Alsace-Lorraine is restored to France by force, all idea of such a Court vanishes from the outset, for Germany would never enter it. So much may be assumed. A League of Nations which left Germany with an open sore would have to be an anti-German Alliance armed to the teeth, as before the war; and if Socialist Russia, no longer in sympathy with Imperialism, denounced her Treaties and declined further military responsibility with her former Western Ally and the League founded to prevent Germany from striving to recover the lost provinces would have to be enormously strong, always ready to go to war at a moment's notice. All this is obvious. The Democratic way is much the most logical, but it is also infinitely the most subversive of the old order of things.

To pretend that these matters cannot be discussed is sheer idiocy; they must be discussed, for the realities which confront us today require the highest form of statesmanship; moreover, we are all jointly responsible. I do not see myself how any League of Nations can hope to eliminate war so long as nations recognise nationality, which is not a fixed conception but extremely elastic both as regards expansion and decension, and we are educated to follow the national flag in the wake of the secret diplomacy of kings and politicians. There can be no permanent arrangement of Europe, any more than there can be any permanent parity of wealth or value. But if the peoples of Europe seized the power in their hands, abolished boundaries as a national symbol, abolished all secret diplomacy, all Treaties of power for power, controlled all the sources of armaments and met in international Council once a year to revalue and readjust the place and positions of nations, there might conceivably be some security of peace, and in time peoples might learn to think in international dimensions, which is the only way to eliminate war on national and Imperialist grounds.

We are not talking the same language. The question of national rights, if pursued logically, might easily lead to absurdity; we might hear that England is a Norman colony, just as America might ethnographically be said to belong to the Red Indians. It is not a question that can be played with, and vague definitions do not help; on the contrary, they obscure the issue the moment we touch on the national rights of the Jews, for example, or the Arabs, or the Germans themselves, for the whole fabric of Pan-Germanism was built up on the racial idea of Germanism, and aimed at the reconquest and reclamation of all the Germans as an ethnological and military whole. As yet all these claims and counter-claims represent chaotic aspirations rather than realisable truths, and are in many cases dangerous ground for debate. All that we can see positively is the ideal example of New Russia who has renounced her former im-

perialist dream of a Russian Constantinople and professes, so far as we are aware, not to be imperially concerned with the establishment of a Jugoslav Empire. And here, of course, the question arises: How long will Russia persist in this vanity of renunciation? It probably does not reflect the wishes of the Duma or of the capitalist classes of Russia, so that once more we are thrown back on the new language of Socialism as it flows from the Neva with all the fervor of a liberated people for the first time voicing the vision of Internationalism.

Had this taken place in the State of Denmark, we could have called it "rotten" and passed on, but in the case of Russia, who holds the scales of war in her hands for this year at any rate, the controllers of our destinies must be mad indeed if they fail to measure its significance. Since the events in Russia a profound change has come over the war, of an elemental potentiality. It is no longer possible to silence opinion, to suppress thought, to rule by censorship. All over Europe Socialism, which threw up its quintessential principle of nationalism in 1914, is today recovering its conscience, is moving back to the old international idea, knitted constructively together, as it were, through the tragedy of Armageddon. Such is, in fact, the symptom of the Russian repercussion. The war has gone on too long for peoples to remain thoughtless and inarticulate. Today they are thinking hard, in our midst, too. We may sneer at the representation of the Leeds Conference, but the fact cannot be denied that such a Conference would have been unthinkable six months ago. If as nothing more than the statement of a new Labor Party, it unquestionably demonstrated that conviction, for I would advise men not to attribute too much importance to the "rag" of Captain Tupper, chiefly significant through its exposure of the lack of government thus defied officially by a Union. And that is anarchy. It might be answered by anarchy. It is not exactly a thing to laugh about at this hour of crisis. What one Union can do, another might attempt. In Russia the incident will not be viewed as a joke, nor will it add to that re-establishment of contact which is of such grave importance, or to that understanding of language without which there can be no community of interest and activity.

Crowned heads sleep uneasily today. An atmosphere of Republicanism, of unformulated Socialism, obtains and spreads, and without a doubt will continue to spread and gain in intensity month by month the longer the war is protracted; and if the war is carried over 1918 the likelihood of a general European Socialist uprising must be reckoned with. Already the tendency grows to regard the war as a struggle between Labor and Capital. Much, if not all, will depend on the military situation, for in war nothing succeeds like success. Yet it is precisely here that, failing Russian aid, we find the unknown quantity. Despite the Press, the people know a great deal about the war today; they have largely become their own "experts." They no longer trust the politicians. They no longer trust the official Labor leaders. True, theoretical Socialism plays a comparatively small part with them, but we must never forget that we are not the controlling agent now that America has come in as the determinant, both military and moral, and that, in default of Russia, final responsibility passes irrevocably to Mr. Wilson. If the "steamroller" does not roll, the balance of power rests with America, who declares that she has entered the war to bring about a constructive peace—"without victory." That again is the unknown quantity. Uncertainties do not form a good objective, because they lead to further uncertainties. As it is, the formula "no annexations and no indemnities" is interpreted differently by nearly all the countries concerned, not do we exactly know whether the Russians denounce annexation with regard to Alsace-Lorraine, for instance, and the same may be said as regards American generalisations.

Of these the Russian declaration is by far the most concrete, even if it appears to many men fantastic. It is a curious and intensely interesting situation fraught with infinite possibilities, the final issue of which may be fought out after the war; may, if the war is indefinitely protracted, even end the war in general and subversive democratisation.

The essential need of the moment is thus obviously for the Allies to try to speak the same language; to come to some definite agreement as to the objective; to acquire identity of speech and values. That is not the case today. The definitions are nebulous as their interpretations. A new Estate has arisen with, as yet, unaccepted and unregistrable credentials. It is the new phase in the war, leading no man knows whither. All the same it is very desirable that we should understand this new language with its new definitions and gestures, which as it dominates the military position today may tomorrow determine the psychology of the war and even lead to a secondary war in some respects more cataclysmic than the one we are all engaged upon.

Correspondence

Dangerous Employees

Editor THE CHINA PRESS
Sir.—Will you kindly allow me space for the insertion of these few lines in your valuable paper? Now that China has thrown in her lot with the Allies by declaring war on Germany and Austria, a duty that China should not neglect is to have all the Germans and Austrians employed by the Chinese shipping companies dismissed. Before China declared war, a number of Austrians and Germans were employed by the Chinese shipping companies. It would be quite an easy matter for any of these enemy subjects, employed on the ships, to open the seacocks and sink the ships. The safest plan would be to have them all immediately dismissed, and interned along with the others at Nantao. Thanking you in anticipation, I am, etc.

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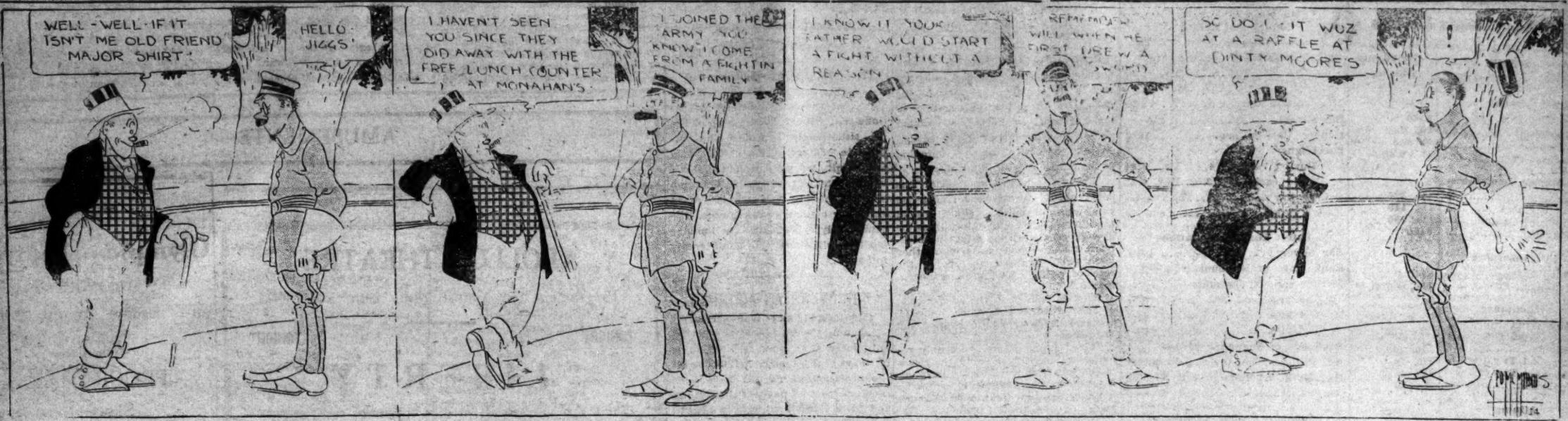
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Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Down The Volga To Nijni Novgorod

Russian history is inextricably woven with its rivers. The Dnieper, says M. Rambaud, with perfect justice, brought it in contact with Byzantium, the Volga with Asia, and the Neva with Western Europe. But in the national life neither the Neva nor even 'Dnipro batico' of the Ukraine has played such a part as 'little mother Volga,' the great flood known to classical writers as the Rha, and to Armenians as the Tamar, whose Finnish name means 'Great Water.' Its basin formed almost exclusively the stage on which was played the history of the old Sixteenth-Century Russia, and as early as the Eighteenth Century a busy traffic went up and down its course between Central Asia and Eastern Europe right up to the Baltic." Thus writes Hugo Stewart in 'Provincial Russia.'

"The Volga traverses eight governments, and waters a country three times as great as France. Its course of three thousand four hundred and fifty-eight versts makes it the longest as well as the largest river in Europe. It rises in the northwest district of the Government of Tver, close on the Novgorod border, one of the most marshy districts in Western Russia. From the low wooded heights of the Valdai Hills you can see the upper valley of the Western Dvina, which falls into the gulf Riga, and a whole network of lakes and bogs. Through these the first feeble currents of the Volga flows so sluggishly that its tributary, the Jonkoma, sometimes forces it back into the long Lake Peno, from which it has just emerged. But a stream from a sister lake almost doubles its waters, and already it is navigable for small boats. It is only at Ryazan, however, once a stronghold of the Old Believers, that it takes to its breast a crowd of barges loaded with country produce. Soon after Ryazan it turns northeast. Passenger traffic begins at Tver, which lies on the railway between Petersburg and Moscow. An old seat of northern princes, it passed into the power of Moscow at the end of the Fifteenth Century."

"Now it is engrossed in commerce, especially in cotton and leather embroidery, the patterns of which may have been handed down by the Mongols. From the promenade on the Volga right bank the visitor receives an excellent idea of the growth of industry in modern Russia. He sees a perfect forest of masts ranging along the riverside, and his ears are deafened by the hooting of factory whistles. But beyond Tver the scenery down the river is almost entirely of a rural type. One passes a monastery or two, with their white walls standing out among the trees, some small, uninteresting towns, and one, Yaroslavl, of extreme interest from its ancient history and picturesque appearance. But for the most part one sees only fields, forests, and pleasant villages. The picture is steeped in a profoundly Russian atmosphere of breadth, grayness, and a certain melancholy. One is most conscious of this just before sunrise, when a faint streak of light hangs above the dark forest tops, and the early morning sounds float across the water from the village on the bank, and when there comes into one's mind the charming folk verse:

"Over Holy Russia the cocks are crowing;

Soon will the dawn be over Holy Russia."

"Extraordinarily beautiful is the view of Nijni, as one draws near it on a summer evening, with the green domes of the churches, the white houses half hid in trees mottling the steep slope, the gray walls of the Kremlin creeping up the hill, and its towers silhouetted against the soft twilight sky, or when, later, one by one the stars shine forth in heaven and the town lights twinkle on the river, when the sonorous voices of boatmen, or burlaks, send swelling over the dark current in slow chorus that most glorious and unforgettable of all the Volga songs: 'Down our little-mother Volga, On the broad stretch of water (Rasigralasya pogoda, Pogodushka verkhovaya, Verkhovaya volnovaya.)'"

Rings For The Finger

Rings for the Finger. By George Frederick Kunz, Ph. D., Sc. D., A. M. With 290 Illustrations in Color, Doubletone, and Line. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$6.50 (gold). Dr. Kunz's recent "Rings" is a remarkably comprehensive study of an interesting subject, and will have permanent value as a reference book. In his foreword the author states the aim of his work: "To offer in attractive and convenient form everything that is of importance and interest in regard to finger rings, from the fabled ring of Prometheus down to the latest productions of the goldsmiths and jewelers of our day." The subject, he adds, "offers a striking illustration of the wonderful diversity of form, decoration, and usage that the skill and fancy of men have been able to realize in the case of the little circlet constituting a ring." The author's sentences form a suitable introduction to a review of the book. For Dr. Kunz does offer in attractive form the exhaustive consideration that has been his object. And the vast variety to which he refers is promise of the interesting quality of his book.

The origin of the ring is somewhat obscure. Dr. Kunz, however, suggests: "There is good reason to believe that it is a modification of the cylindrical seal, which was first worn attached to the neck or to the arm, and was eventually reduced in size so that it could be worn on the finger." Signet rings were used in Egypt from a very remote period, and we read in Genesis that the Pharaoh of Joseph's time bestowed a ring upon the patriarch as a mark of authority. From Egypt the custom of wearing rings was transmitted to the Greek world, and also to the Etruscans from whom the usage was derived by the Romans. Although it would scarcely be safe to assume that finger rings were never worn by the ancient Assyrians, still the almost total absence of representations of them, even on female figures, renders it safe to say that this must have been only very rarely the case.

Although the author of "Rings" begins his book with a study of the early use and purpose and historical development of the wearing of finger-rings, the work is not arranged chronologically throughout. The chapter on early rings and their use is followed by a detailed study of the forms of rings and the materials of which they have been and are made. Then follow diversions on signet rings—a most fascinating chapter that is; famous historical rings of England and the European Continent, a study full of interesting anecdote and allusion; the use of rings of love and marriage tokens, the religious use of rings, the long picturesque tale of magic and talismanic rings, to which a chapter on rings of healing is appended, and

finally an informative division on the making of rings and the jeweler's and goldsmith's art.

The material of the book is most interestingly illustrated with designs of rings in line and color, and with good prints of famous pictures showing the wearing of rings at various times in the world's history as well as of photographs to make plain the wearing of rings among the American Indians. The illustrations are worthy of the excellence of this very readable and authoritative book. Dr. Kunz is a scholar who needs no introduction to the reading public; we may heartily welcome his book on rings.

DANDELIONS

Dandelions. By Coulson T. Cade. Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.50 (gold).

"Dandelions" is a first novel, and of some promise. A story of heredity, its thesis seems to be that education, no matter how excellent or how careful, is of little influence when opposed to the force of inherited qualities. The two principal charac-



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Shanghai Tug (f).	Tls. 36
Mining	
Kaiping.	Tls. 9.80
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippines.	Rs. 0.80
Raub.	\$2.65 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.	\$113 S.
Shanghai Dock.	Tls. 84
New Eng. Works.	Tls. 12 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.	Tls. 68 B.
Hongkong Wharf.	Tls. 76 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land.	Tls. 84
China Land.	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 77 1/2
Weihaiwei Land.	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord).	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref).	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E. W.	Tls. 162 1/2 S.
E. W. Prof.	Tls. 80 S.
International.	Tls. 93
International (pref).	Tls. 64
Lau-kung-mow.	Tls. 70
Oriental.	Tls. 43
Shanghai Cotton.	Tls. 130 S.
Kung Yik.	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Yangtze.	Tls. 54 S.
Yangtze.	Tls. 80
Industrials	
Butter Tle.	Tls. 23
China Sugar.	\$96
Green Island.	Tls. 7.35
Langkats.	Tls. 14
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra.	Tls. 100 S.
Stores	
Kim and Holtz.	\$15 B.
Llewellyn.	\$60
Lane, Crawford.	\$100
Mountie.	\$36
Watson.	\$6
Weeks.	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.	Tls. 9
Amherst.	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java.	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch.	Tls. 5.50
Ayer Tawah.	Tls. 31 B.
Batu Anam 1913.	Tls. 4
Bukit Toh Alang.	Tls. 1 B.
Bute.	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Chemos United.	Tls. 2.60
Chempedak.	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Cheng.	Tls. 10 B.
Consolidated.	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Dominion.	Tls. 10
Gula Kuhmpong.	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 19
Kamunting.	Tls. 6
Kapala.	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang.	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan.	Tls. 13 1/2
Kota Bahroes.	Tls. 7 1/2
Kroewek Java.	Tls. 17
Padang.	Tls. 13 1/2
Pengkalan Durian.	Tls. 9
Permai.	Tls. 3 1/2
Repub.	Tls. 1.10
Samasana.	Tls. 0.90
Sekee.	Tls. 7 1/2
Semakan.	Tls. 1.15
Senawang.	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang.	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Shanghai pref.	Tls. 12.20
Sunks.	Tls. 1.50
Sungai Duri.	Tls. 11 1/2
Sun Manggi.	Tls. 5 B.
Sulal Kalutan.	Tls. 0.92 1/2 B.
Shanghai Seremban.	Tls. 0.80
Talipas.	Tls. 1.70 B.
Tanah Merah.	Tls. 1.02 1/2 B.
Tebong.	Tls. 19
Ubud.	Tls. 2 1/2
Zhangbe.	Tls. 5.10
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber.	Tls. 110
Cult. Indry.	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Hoo and Asb.	92
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 68 S.
Shanghai Gas.	Tls. 21 B.
Horse Boxes.	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury.	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone.	Tls. 78 S.
Shai Waterworks.	Tls. 250
S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers.	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	
Telephone No. 398	
"BICKERTON'S"	
PRIVATE HOTEL	
Established 22 years.	
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven	
minutes from Bund by trams, which	
stop at the door. Strictly first-class	
cuisine under the personal super-	
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,	
separate baths, with hot and cold	
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.	
FRAZAR & Co.	

FRENCH FINANCE IS
AS YET UNSHAKEN

Exchange and Bullion
Shanghai, August 27, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 107 1/2 - Tls.

93

@ 72.5 - Mex. \$1.28

Mex. dollars Market rate

72.15

Bar Silver

—

Copper Cash

1813

Sovereigns

Buying rate @ 4/6 - Tls.

4.44

exch. @ 72.5 - Mex. 6.13

Peking Bar

—

Native Interest

.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

44 1/2

Bank Rate of Discount

5%

Market rate of discount

3 m.s.

%

4 m.s.

%

5 m.s.

%

Exchange Closing Quotations

London

T.T. 4/6

London

Demand 4/6

India (nominal) T.T. 332

Paris

T.T. 620

Paris

Demand 620

New York

T.T. 107

New York

Demand 107

Hongkong (nominal) T.T. 68

Batavia

T.T. 254

Banks Buying Rates

London

4 m.s. Cds. 4/7

London

4 m.s. Dcys. 4/7

London

6 m.s. Cds. 4/8

London

6 m.s. Dcys. 4/8

Paris

4 m.s. 638

New York

4 m.s. 1102

Customs House Exchange Rates For

August

Hk. Tls. 4.63 @ 3/10%

1

1 @ 533 = Francs 5.94

1 No quotation Market 4.85

0.97 @ 921 Gold \$1

1 @ 551 Yen 2.00

1 @ 15 Rupees 3.25

1 @ 480 Roubles 5.50

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, August 27, 1917.

Official

Anglo Javas Tls. 9.25

Kota Bahroes Tls. 7.00

Unofficial

Yangtze Ins. \$185.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, August 27, 1917.

Unofficial

Butes @ Tls. 1.00 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnschouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The outputs of crude oil for August 24, 25 and 26 were 74, 75 and 74 tons respectively."

The export to August 28, as per Customs Returns, stands thus:

By Way of Shanghai

Hankow Tea. Kiukiang Tea. Re-exports

Season 1917 X 18 5,968,184 lbs. 3,701,076 lbs.

" 1916 X 17 11,639,861 " 6,670,033 "

" 195 X 16 15,551,824 " 6,716,476 "

Total 1917-18. 1916-17. 1915-16.

Via Shanghai, 9,630 lbs. 3,910,013 lbs. 6,073,481 lbs.

To Great Britain 5,173,557 " 2,884,029 " 3,083,101 "

United States and Canada. 5,173,557 " 2,884,029 " 3,083,101 "

Continent 444,647 " 71,377 " 67,563 "

Russia in Europe 289,960 " 2,188,611 " 2,284,104 "

" do. via North 2,440,499 " 4,648,279 " 7,784,848 "

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853

Capital 21,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,900,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

Head Office: 88 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E. T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G. W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Ilolo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower

Haiphong New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agencies:

Bankok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Menzire Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papeete Tientsin

Hankou Fnom-Penh Tientsin

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishoptgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taeis and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holroyd, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton: F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STABE.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kole Rangoon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower

Haiphong New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

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Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 20	..	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Sept 8	..	San Francisco	Chin-yo maru	Jap. C. M. S. S. Co.	
10	..	San Francisco	Shidzuka maru	Jap. Alexander	
17	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Ecuador	Jap. N. Y. K.	
18	..	San Francisco	Mexico maru	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.	
19	..	Tacoma & Seattle		Jap. O. S. K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 20	8:30 A.M.	Moji & Kobe	Sado maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
8:30 A.M.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Asuka maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
Sept 1	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
10:30 A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
..	do	Yawata maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
..	Kobe	Kitano maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 5	11:30 A.M.	Liverpool via ports London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
7:30 P.M.	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 23	3:30 A.M.	Ningpo	Kialateen	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
23	7:30 A.M.	Cheng & Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.	
23	9:00 A.M.	Hongkong	Kansu	Br. B. & S.	
23	10:00 A.M.	Hongkong, H'kong & Canton	Wingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.	
23	11:00 A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwanslee	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
23	11:00 A.M.	Ningpo	tsin Peikin	Br. B. & S.	
23	11:00 A.M.	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	Chi. N. S. S. Co.	
23	11:00 A.M.	Amoy & Swatow	Hoihow	Br. B. & S.	
23	11:00 A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	
23	11:00 A.M.	Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Sept 1	..	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
2	..	D. L. S'atow, Hongkong & Canton	Chensu	Br. B. & S.	
23	..	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap. O. S. K.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents	
Aug 23	3:00 A.M.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.		
23	8:00 A.M.	Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap. S. M. B.		
23	8:00 A.M.	Haihow & Eching	Tamsui	Br. J. M. & Co.		
23	10:00 A.M.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Kingsu	Jap. S. M. B.		
23	11:00 A.M.	Amoy & Swatow	Wangmaru	Br. B. & S.		
23	11:00 A.M.	Amoy & Swatow	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.		
Sept 1	..	T'ainan & Dalny	Wenski maru	Jap. S. M. B.		
1	..	10:00 A.M.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shengkien	Br. B. & S.	
1	..	11:00 A.M.	Haihow & Yochow	Kweihsin	Br. B. & S.	
4	..	Tientsin, Laiyu & Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap. O. S. K.		

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 23	..	M. N. Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
23	..	M. N.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
23	..	M. N.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
23	..	M. N.	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
23	..	M. N.	Yingchow	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
23	..	M. N.	tsu-yang maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
23	..	M. N.	Ninghsao	Chi. N. S. S. Co.	
23	..	M. N.	Kiangyu	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
23	..	M. N.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.	
23	..	M. N.	Talee maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
23	..	M. N.	Lusen	Br. B. & S.	
23	..	M. N.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
23	..	M. N.	Fengyang maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Sept 1	..	M. N.	Sungkien	Br. B. & S.	

A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Ton.	Flag	Agent	Berth
Aug 27	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br. B. & S.	CNCW	
27	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	2151	Chi. N. S. N. Co.	NSCW	
27	Chefoo	Tungchow	1268	Br. B. & S.	CNW	
27	Dalny	Kobe maru	264	Jap. S. M. R.	SMRW	
27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan. G. N. T. Co.	SD	
27	Hankow	Wenchow	151	Br. J. M. & Co.	SW	
27	Hankow	Ninghsao	2921	Chi. N. S. N. Co.	NSW	
27	Gankow	Poyang	1899	Br. B. & S.	CNW	
27	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap. N. Y. K.	NYK	
27	Hankow	Kiangkwan	3085	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	SYLW	
27	Tinsigao	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap. S. M. R.	SMRW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Ton.	Flag	Agent
Aug 26	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	1468	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
26	Ch'efoo & Newchwang	Hsinkong	1267	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
26	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Arku	1851	Br. B. & S.	
27	Hankow etc.	Tsao maru	1756	Jap. N. Y. K.	
27	Gankow	Tungtung	1264	Br. B. & S.	
27	Hankow	Yingchow	2101	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
27	Chinwangtao	China	5060	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.	
27	Ningpo	Hunam	1861	Br. B. & S.	
27	Ningpo	Kepko maru	1897	Jap. M. B. K.	
27	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2368	Br. B. & S.	
27	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	2151	Chi. N. S. N. Co.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, August 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.					
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, August 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.					
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SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via porta

(For Liverpool.)

	Tons	Sept. 5
HITACHI MARU	12,500	
IYO MARU	12,500	Sept. 10
KITANO MARU	16,000	Sept. 30
FOR HONGKONG.		
SHIZUOKA MARU	12,500	Aug. 31
AMERICAN LINE.		
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.		
SADO MARU	12,500 Capt. K. Shinohi	Aug. 30, 1917
SHIZUOKA MARU	12,500 Capt. I. Noma	Sept. 17
INABA MARU	12,500 Capt. K. Higo	Oct. 13
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)		
CHIKUGO MARU	8,500 Capt. Y. Yui	Sept. 1
YAWATA MARU	7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara	Sept. 4
MAKUAI MARU	8,000 Capt. K. Takano	Sept. 8
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000 Capt. K. Suzuki	Sept. 11
OMI MARU	7,000 Capt. M. Machida	Sept. 15
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)		
KASUGA MARU	7,000 Capt. K. Yagin	Aug. 30
KUMANO MARU	8,500 Capt. S. Saito	Sept. 6
KOBE TO SEATTLE.		
TAMBA MARU	12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu	Oct. 5
FOR JAPAN.		
SADO MARU	12,500 Capt. K. Shinohi	Aug. 30
KITANO MARU	16,000	Sept. 6
AUSTRALIAN LINE.		
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)		
Leave Hongkong.		
SANGO MARU	14,000 Sept. 18, 1917	
NIKKO MARU	10,000 Oct. 16	
AKI MARU	13,500 Nov. 13, 1917	
CALCUTTA LINE.		
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)		
BOMBAY LINE.		
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)		
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.		
For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.		
Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai.		Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	↑	Lux	Mail	Mail
101 B. S.	3 B. S.	1				2 B. S.	4 B. S.	102 B. S.
2088	895	300	0	dep. Peking	arr. 2200	1950	1020	
2346	1122	685	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. 1950	1700	720	
2380	1217	640		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. 1930	1658	710	
000	1145	640		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. 1920	1645	700	
1910	580	2340	524	arr. Mukden	dep. 2000	1700	1040	
Local	Mail	Lux		Tientsin-Pukow Line	↑	Mail	Local	
5 B. S.	3 B. S.	1				4 B. S.	6 B. S.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. 1705	1612		
725	1110	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. 1645	1602		
746	1220	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. 1631	1547		
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tachow	dep. 1332	1221		
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Tachow	arr. 1048	938		
1801	2021	—	148	arr. Tianshui	dep. 804	640		
7.	220	—		dep. Tianshui	arr. 756	1812		
800	2031	—		dep. Tianshui	arr. 601	1542		
1089	2231	—	266	arr. Tianshui	dep. 349	1311		
1300	088	—	318	dep. Yenchiowu	arr. 339	1256		
1316	018	—	377	dep. Yenchiowu	arr. 120	1032		
1556	316	—		dep. Yenchiowu	arr. 2398	810		
1818	450	—	420	dep. Hsuehchow	arr. 2329	207		
9.	487	—		dep. Hsuehchow	arr. 1953	1442		
1156	833	—		arr. Pukow	dep. 1946	1424		
1206	840	—	563	dep. Pukow	arr. 1648	928		
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Pukow	arr. 1500	728		
1843	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow	dep. 755	2300		
Express	Express			Shanghai-Nanking Line	↑	Express	Express	
16.	10.					1.	B. S.	
B. S.	B. S.					2.	B. S.	
1430	0			dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr. 1410			
2300	1430	—		dep. Nanking	arr. 1415	650		
700	2120	—	193	arr. Shanghai-North	dep. 755	2300		
Tientsin-Yenchiowu Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsuehchow Branch Line				
980	1350	2180	4.	Yenchiowu 4.	650	1280	200	530
1082	1455	2282	4.	Tsuehchow 4.	520	1120	1860	580
1000	1350	2180	4.	Yenchiowu 4.	650	1210	1900	580
1000	1350	2180	4.	Tsuehchow 4.	650	1200	1900	580

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST".

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

1300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service.

— train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsianfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Canton Parliament Opens With Ceremony; Southern Leader Gives His Terms

(From the Chinese Press)

The extraordinary session of Parliament met Saturday afternoon at the provincial assembly in Canton. The city as well as the vessels in the river were decorated with the five-barred flag and street demonstrations were organised to greet the formal gathering of the legislators in the South.

Representatives were sent by Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting and the Tchungs of Kwangtung demands the cancellation of the appointment of Fu Liang-iso as

available for that purpose, and some of the legislators are now stranded in the Capital.

Tchun Chen Ping-ken of Kwangtung demands the cancellation of the appointment of Fu Liang-iso as Tchun of Hunan, the styling of General Feng Kuo-chang as the Acting-President and the convocation of Parliament in accordance with law in a telegram to the Central Government. These granted, he will cancel his independence.

General Chen Kuan-yuan, the new Tchun of Kiangsi, called on General Li Churn of Kiangsu Sunday at Nanking.

The five German employees of the Hanyeiping Mining Administration at Pinghsian, Kiangsi, in the coal mines there, will be allowed to remain by request of the director, Mr. Sun Pao-chi. The director of mines, however, has been ordered to keep strict watch on the movements of these Teutons.

Admiral Yao Hua-wen, the new Chief of the Admiralty, arrived at Shanghai on the Kiangchung yesterday. He will formulate measures with General Lu Yung-hsian and Commissioner Siau Fu-mou for the disposal of the vessels, German and Austrian, confiscated in Shanghai.

More Parliamentarians are arriving at Canton by every incoming steamer. Several lawmakers who have gone to Peking upon the invitation of the Peking administration to collect the salary are entitled, stated that on arrival, they were told by the Ministry of Interior that there was no money

available for that purpose, and some of the legislators are now stranded in the Capital.

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ENTIRE REGIMENT IS ON TRANSPORT

Thirteenth Infantry En Route From Philippines To U. S.

Honolulu, August 5.—The first entire regimental unit to leave the Philippines since the troops of that department were formed into a provincial army are on the United States transport Sheridan now in port. It is the Thirteenth Infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Ross L. Bush.

The regiment numbers 1,252 enlisted men, considerably under war strength, but is going to duty in the States with the possibility that it is facing all units of active European duty.

Practically all the cabin space of the transport is taken up, dozens of other officers returning to the states on orders in addition to the officers of the Thirteenth. The ranking officer on the vessel is Col. Ernest Hinds, General Staff. It is noticeable that the Thirteenth lacks all second lieutenants, the recent elevation in rank of all regular army officers having had that effect.

A large number of casualties, however, are going through to accept commissions. There are 198 of these in all, while a number of others are going through on transfer or furlough. The casualties who will receive their commissions on the coast are travelling "troops" owing to the crowded condition of the transport. Thirty patients are going through to mainland army hospitals while forty-two general prisoners are going through.

RAID TURKS' TRENCHES

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, August 25.—The War Office announces that several raids have been made on the Turkish trenches in Palestine, with good results. Desertrions from the Turkish forces are frequent.

New Fire At Salonica; 1,000 Houses Burnt

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai International Swimming Club

Twelfth Annual Gala

This Club's Annual Gala will be held, under A.S.A. Laws, at the Municipal Bath, North Szechuen Road Extension, on August 31st (Friday) and September 1st (Saturday) commencing at 9 p.m. sharp each evening. Doors will be open at 8.30 p.m.

The following events are of special interest, viz:

100 yards Shanghai Championship
880 yards Shanghai Championship
"Milkmaid" Cup Shanghai Diving
Championship
Throwing the Polo Ball Shanghai
Championship

"China Weekly" Inter-Club Relay
Race.

Water Polo:
S.M.P. Club v. S.I.S.C.
S.R.C. v. S.I.S.C.

TICKETS of Admission covering Two nights obtainable for One Dollar (\$1) from
The BATH KEEPER, Municipal Bath, North Szechuen Road Extension.

F. A. Remedios, Esq., c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Bund.

W. Jones, Esq., Wayside Police Station.

K. Kamada, Esq., Mitsui Bussan Kalsha (Insurance Department).

Wilfrid F. Hamlin,
Hon. Secretary,

c/o Messrs. Rayner, Heusser and Co. (Insurance Department)
4 The Bund (Union Building).

Notice to Members

All members competing in the Handicaps are hereby notified that the heats for the various events are to be swum on Tuesday evening (18th instant), commencing at 9 p.m. sharp.

By order of the Committee
Wilfrid F. Hamlin,
Hon. Secretary.

14902

NOTICE

Until further notice the business of the undersigned concern will be conducted at No. 13 Nanking Road, Room 11, 2nd Floor of the Whiteaway, Laidlaw building. All communications should be sent to the undersigned at the above address. Telephone 4757.

ALFRED C. DAVIS,
Trustee for International
Import & Export Co., Inc.

The Haw Yeng Chinese Carpet Factory

Only wool of the best quality obtainable in China is used, after careful sifting, in the manufacture of our carpets. Our workers are experts in this line of business, specially engaged by us from Peking and Tientsin. Carpets of all sizes and designs, and in every shade and colour, are always kept in stock to meet the demands of the public, but carpets of any novel or special pattern can be made to order. All carpets and rugs sold by us have been highly eulogised by our European customers as marvels of cheapness, considering their good quality.

We have now for sale carpets made of genuine camel wool, our prices for which are fixed at the very moderate rates of 40, 50 and 60 cents per foot. Foreign patronage is respectfully solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.
No. 127 Peking Road
Between Honan and Shantung Roads

KINGMAN & BROS. DENTAL-SURGEONS of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all

Kinds of dental operation on
modern Scientific principles

And supply
Teeth of Superior Workmanship In
Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates,
Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All works are guaranteed to entire
satisfaction.

No. 40 Szechuen Road.
18700

SHIPS

Mild Steel Plates, Nails, etc., for
sale. Apply Box 32, c/o The
Chinese Post Office.

1481

Shanghai Race Club

AUTUMN MEETING, 1917
Applications for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 28th February, 1918, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Thursday, 30th instant.

Forms of application will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on Saturday, 1st September, 1917, and the licences referred to above will be issued at 9 a.m. on Monday, 3rd September, 1917.
By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
14871

NOTICE

I have this day opened a branch office at No. 17 Museum Road, Shanghai.

FRITHJOF HOEHNKE,
General Merchant and
Commission Agent.

Tsingtao/Shanghai, Aug. 24, 1917.
14870 A.28.

MANILA POTATOES

8 cents per lb

SMOKED COD'S ROE

75 cents per lb

American Salt Mackerel

60 cents each

Motor Delivery Service

C. Eddie & Company
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai

Telephone North 639

NOTICE

Mr. W. J. Davey, having resigned from the Honorary Secretariate of the above-named Society, and having no further connection with the Committee, it is hereby requested that all correspondence be addressed to the Society and not to individuals.

ZUNG LEE & SONS. (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

not over \$40



PROTECTOGRAPHS

Writing up to \$1,000 at \$20, up to \$2,000 at \$40

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Tel.
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BRON'S MOTORS

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BROOKE MARINE MOTORS AND MOTORBOATS

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Sole Agents:

T. E. M. A.

6 Avenue Edward VII. Telephone 462/3

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUEHMINING"

1873

NOTICE

The Shanghai Co-operative Society, Ltd.

who—

Kept up with the latest modes
Fitted you to your complete
satisfaction

Gave you first quality goods
And then charged you ONE
fair P R I C E, according to
quality,

WHAT WOULD YOU DO ?

You'd send immediately for—

THOM SHING TAILOR

G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.

White Serge, Shantung Silk, Pongee,
Pea Jackets, Fall Suits & Overcoats.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, flat or detached house
in the vicinity of the American
School, North Szechuen Road.
Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA
PRESS.

14891 A.30.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, office (one room) in the
Central district, opposite Chinese
Post Office. Apply to Geog. &
Topog. Society of China, 88 Peking
Road.

14859 S.1.

EDUCATIONAL

TO PREPARE for college—which
is better, school or private teacher?
If you prefer the latter, apply to
Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.

14904 A.31.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation in
English and Chinese of agreements
petitions, letters, legal documents
advertisements, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1-a Peking
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road
opposite West End Lane.

14895 A.29.

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is better, school or private teacher?
If you prefer the latter, apply to
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